CROSS-EXAMINATION

- 2 BY MR. ROBERTSON:
- 3 Q Mr. Gounaris, it's my understanding you are a paid
- 4 consultant for Lawson in this case; is that right?
- 5 A Yes.

- 6 Q You've been compensated for providing testimony
- 7 | for Lawson; is that right?
- 8 A Preparation.
- 9 Q You also were a paid witness for SAP in the SAP
- 10 enforcement action, correct?
- 11 A Yes.
- 12 Q And isn't it true as of the time that your
- 13 deposition was taken in this case, about seven months
- 14 | ago, you had already billed Lawson in excess of
- 15 | \$12,000; is that right?
- 16 A That's correct.
- 17 | Q Since that time you have billed significantly
- 18 more; is that fair to say?
- 19 A I billed more.
- 20 Q In between this case and the SAP case, you have
- 21 | made tens of thousands of dollars from your testimony
- 22 | involving your role with IBM in these cases; is that
- 23 correct?
- 24 A Yes.
- 25 Q You indicated you met with Mr. Melly, who's one of

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- the inventors of the patents, you understand that, 1 2 right?
- 3 Α Yeah.
- Isn't it true that Mr. Melly basically shared with 4
- you at the time that Fisher was coming up with this 5
- 6 invention that they were spending a significant amount
- 7 of money and it was a growing amount of money on the
- production of paper catalogs, thousands of items in 8
- 9 it, and they were concerned about that expense and
- wanted to come up with a method to be able to develop 10
- innovation that would give them a competitive 11
- 12 advantage and reduce that cost? He was looking for
- 13 something innovative, wasn't he, sir?
- Α 14 Yes.
- 15 And you indicated that you were going to try and
- 16 help him in that you had a discussion how you were
- going to approach that innovation, correct? 17
- Several discussions. 18
- 19 You indicated, as I say, you were the project
- 20 manager for this?
- 21 Α No.
- 22 What was your exact title?
- 23 I was engagement manager and then became
- 24 principal. We had another person who was our project
- 25 manager.

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Q So you understand, in that role, that
Fisher-Scientific insisted on a confidentiality
agreement or nondisclosure agreement, right?

MR. SCHULTZ: Objection, beyond the scope. I never got into any confidentiality agreements.

THE COURT: You got into how they were hired and why. Overruled.

- A There was an exchange of confidential information document, yes.
- 10 Q You understand in that exchange it was

 11 Fisher-Scientific who was providing the confidential

 12 information to IBM; isn't that right?
- MR. SCHULTZ: Objection, cumulative. This is the same testimony we heard from Ms. Eng.
 - THE COURT: Then you shouldn't have called him. Overruled.
 - Q You understand that, right, sir?
- 18 A Could you repeat again?
- 19 Q Yes. It was Fisher-Scientific who was providing
- 20 the confidential information to IBM under that
- 21 agreement that you signed, right?
- 22 A That's right.

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- Q You also understand as part of this agreement for IBM to subcontract to assist Fisher-Scientific in this
- 25 project that there was what's known as a non-compete

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- 1 clause? Are you familiar with that term?
- 2 A I'm familiar with non-compete.
- 3 Q So everyone understands, you understand a
- 4 non-compete clause to mean that for some period of
- 5 | time certain individuals are restricted from
- 6 performing services for a competitor, for example,
- 7 once they have been hired in this case by
- 8 Fisher-Scientific, right?
- 9 A That's correct.
- 10 | Q And in this contract, there was such a non-compete
- 11 clause, right?
- 12 A There was.
- 13 Q And you're aware that you were never identified in
- 14 | that non-compete clause as somebody who was
- 15 | restricted, correct?
- 16 A Yes.
- 17 Q Ms. Eng was, right? You're familiar with her?
- 18 \parallel A The names are in the contract. They are written
- 19 | there and who the companies were. It's very spelled
- 20 out in the contract.
- 21 MR. ROBERTSON: No further questions. Thank
- 22 you.
- 23 THE COURT: Can he be excused permanently?
- 24 MR. SCHULTZ: Yes, Your Honor.
- 25 THE COURT: Can he be excused permanently?

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             MR. ROBERTSON: Yes.
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             THE COURT: Thank you, sir, for giving us
    your testimony, and you're relieved from your
 3
    obligation to be here. You are excused.
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               (The witness was excused from the witness
 5
 6
    stand.)
 7
             THE COURT: We'll take a 20-minute recess at
    this time.
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 9
             (Brief recess taken.)
10
             (The jury is present.)
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             THE COURT: Next witness.
             MS. HUGHEY: Yes, Your Honor. The next
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13
    witness is going to be Laurene McEneny. She's the
    prior art witness for the prior P.O. Writer system.
14
    It's going to be a video.
15
             THE COURT: Dare I ask the length thereof.
16
             MS. HUGHEY: It's 1 hour, 25 minutes.
17
    the designations for your reference, Your Honor,
18
19
    Lawson was able to get it down to --
20
             THE COURT: I don't care. I don't think that
    needs to go there. I understand.
21
22
             Do we have a transcript?
23
             MS. HUGHEY: Yes, Your Honor.
24
             THE COURT: Okay. All right.
25
             THE CLERK: What's her name?
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1 MS. HUGHEY: Laurene McEneny, L-a-u-r-e-n-e, 2 McEneny, M-c-E-n-e-n-y. And I can tell you in advance what exhibits will be admitted through the witness, if 3 you'd like. 4 THE COURT: May I have that transcript so I 5 6 can write my copy on it? What are they? 7 MS. HUGHEY: The exhibits are DX 117, DX 125, DX 126, DX 133, DX 139, DX 140, DX 141, and PX 482. 8 9 THE COURT: What? 10 THE CLERK: 482, Your Honor. 11 MS. HUGHEY: The last one was PX 482. 12 THE COURT: It was PX, not DX. 13 Ladies and gentlemen, we have some deposition testimony. This is the last deposition, is it, that 14 15 we have? 16 MS. HUGHEY: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. May I see 17 Mr. Robertson and Mr. McDonald up here while you-all 18 19 are listening to her testimony. 20 (The video is being played at this time for the jury.) 21 22 THE COURT: Looks to me like from following 23 along at the pace and following along with this 24 there's another 30 minutes or so; is that about right? 25 MS. HUGHEY: Approximately.

THE COURT: I think the jury has been here long enough today, and it's probably a good idea to let them go on home, and we'll do this in the morning.

Just to give you some idea of what the lawyers think is the status of things, assuming everything goes all right, they plan to have Lawson wrap up tomorrow sometime, and ePlus has about a day of rebuttal testimony. So that means that the evidence ought to be concluded by Thursday. And on Friday you'll hear closing arguments and the final instructions and begin your deliberations.

You can deliberate Saturday if you want to. You can go home and spend the weekend. You can come back Monday and deliberate. I'm not telling you how long you have to deliberate. I'm just saying that's what I think will happen.

Now, it's possible depending on some rulings that I make that schedule won't we met and they won't wrap up until Friday sometime.

Is that a fair statement based on what you-all now think?

MR. ROBERTSON: Yes, Your Honor.

MR. McDONALD: Yes.

THE COURT: They are mindful of the fact, both of them, both sides, that this is a significant

imposition upon your time, and your families, and your employers, and they have been working hard even as they have gone along to curtail what they're doing as they see how the evidence is coming in and trying to tailor it to be effective and efficient at the same time.

That's what they think now. I think someone had asked what did we foresee, and that's the best I can come up with at this time after consulting with the lawyers.

So thank you very much. Drive carefully and we'll see you tomorrow morning at nine o'clock.

(The jury is exiting the courtroom for the evening at 5:13 p.m.)

THE COURT: All right. Where do you stand on resolving the 167 slides and the testimony and what I have to rule on? Do you know?

MR. ROBERTSON: They both haven't actually been downloaded. Progress has been made, but I know that there was substantial progress made, and it's my understanding was several hours have been spent trying to resolve this.

THE COURT: Where are they? Where are the resolvers?

MR. ROBERTSON: Ms. Stoll-DeBell was one of

the resolvers. I hear it's confined itself to the J-CONN and P.O. Writer issues, but we have made substantial headway in resolving most of the other issues.

So I think we can treat them not slide by slide, but perhaps my catagory, but I haven't had an opportunity to speak with my colleague with respect to that.

THE COURT: Neither one of you have.

MR. McDONALD: I think, conceptually, I'm going to try to keep the P.O. Writer and J-CONN stuff, try to tailor it out a little bit tonight. So to the extent there are issues, I can turn it into non-issues and focus on the RIMS and TV/2.

It sounds like that's been generally resolved.

THE COURT: All right. Do you have one other person, a fact witness? Who is it?

MR. McDONALD: Yes, it's Preston Staats. He is the witness regarding the J-CONN prior art.

MR. ROBERTSON: You also have my inventor.

MR. McDONALD: Yes, Mr. Johnson.

THE COURT: Will Johnson be longer or shorter than the others?

MR. McDONALD: He'll be shorter. Just a

little cleanup, not repeating. It's my goal to not repeat what the other inventors have said.

MR. ROBERTSON: I wanted to raise two matters with you. Let me bring it to your attention. One is we have revised the glossary to include your definition or your construction or your supplemental construction on published by a vendor. I've done it two ways.

One, I put it in a glossary of terms, or, two, I've just done it as an additional supplemental instruction that could go behind the glossary of terms. I'm going to give a copy to Mr. McDonald tonight, and I might just make a suggestion that that might be helpful to have in the jurors' notebooks since the Court has now construed that claim.

THE COURT: My practice is to give the jury the instructions. I've taken your instructions. I've tried to simplify them, basically, by eliminating repetition.

If you'll look at the instructions, there was a great deal of repetition because a lot of standard instructions were used without clipping out the things that were repeated in others. And I will review those again tonight after they have been retyped, I think, and I'll get them to you.

MR. ROBERTSON: May I just raise one second issue, Your Honor, and that is what is the Court's pleasure with respect to when you want to argue these things or hear argument or --

THE COURT: As soon as the evidence is in. I don't think it's fair to argue instructions before the evidence is in because it just changes. And you have to redo things so much. We'll do it as soon as the evidence is in.

MR. ROBERTSON: Did I understand Your Honor was going to provide a draft at some point in the next day or two so we can focus on what's important and maybe even resolve any differences?

THE COURT: Yes, I hope I'll give it to you sometime tomorrow. I have to read it again. I have taken what have you done and spent, with the help of Ms. Haggard, reorganizing them. I've tried to put them together in a way that the jury can understand.

I have edited them to some extent, but basically to take out redundant information. I think I've tossed three or four of them or maybe more because I didn't think they belonged, but I have all of what you-all have tendered available for the charge conference, and we'll have the charge conference after the evidence is in.

And then you'll be able to -- the procedure is you don't have to stand up and deal with things. You can sit down, but you have to speak up so the court reporter can hear you because you probably have lots of paper that you need to look at. Then we'll go from there.

I have looked at these proposed curative instructions on the issue of advice of counsel. And my view is it's better to be simple than complicated, and I believe that I'll just tell them that when Mr. Christopherson testified, there was some testimony about whether he or other lay witnesses at Lawson formed a viewpoint about whether Lawson infringed the patents or whether Lawson obtained an opinion of counsel of non-infringement or invalidity of the patents.

I instruct you now that I have excluded all that testimony. I'm asking you to disregard it entirely. Obviously, that will be the subject of the charge conference, but it is essentially the first paragraph of Lawson's -- I mean of ePlus' proposal, and the second paragraph added to it with the rest of it stricken out. It's not essentially. That is what it is.

I don't think it's wise to get into telling

the jurors legal theory. I think the important thing is to do what I told them will happen at the beginning of the case, and that is if there's something that has to be stricken, you can't consider it. Otherwise, I think you put too much focus on the issue and that raises more questions often than it answers. So that's what I propose to do with that.

And plaintiff ePlus' brief or motion to preclude evidence or argument of non-infringement due to defendants failure to provide discovery related to customer specific implementations of accused products should be denied as moot, should it not?

MR. ROBERTSON: Based on Mr. McDonald's representation of stipulation, I think that is correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I've held it, but I haven't heard anything that causes me to deal with it yet. Unless something happens tomorrow making me have to deal with it, that's what I propose to do.

I have received and read Lawson's memorandum in opposition to the offer of proof question. I will give ePlus -- this was filed yesterday at sometime.

I'll give ePlus a chance to respond to it.

Let me tell you just what I'm concerned about. I think that you're entitled to make an offer

of proof about what you presented to me inveighing me to make a decision. I don't think you're entitled to include in that offer of proof matters that I didn't consider because -- I mean, it may have changed my mind. I don't know. I haven't looked at them at all at this point.

And I understand from Lawson's brief that there are a lot of things that were offered that are new. There was a fairly extensive proffer made in the argument, if I remember correctly, and so that's kind of the consideration that I have.

However, even if that prompts a decision to deny the motion for leave to file, I think it's obligatory on the Court to allow that to be placed in the record in its entirety so that the Court of Appeals can conclude whether I erred.

The two or three cases that Lawson cited that seem to address that situation looked to me as if that was the procedure followed by the District Court, but I do think that the underlying issue, both here and perhaps more importantly on appeal, is that items that weren't presented to the District Court for decision, it might have an import on the ruling made that can't be considered on appeal, at least in the Fourth Circuit they can't, and I think the Federal Circuit

follows pretty much the same rule.

MR. ROBERTSON: Your Honor, could I just request then, it really doesn't have any impact on the jury. Could we have until Friday to file that reply?

THE COURT: Sure. You've made it in a timely fashion. And you-all have enough to do without generating more paper, but I thought I had it, I've read it, and I'd let you know where we stand on the matter, and then we'll go from there.

MR. ROBERTSON: Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Is there anything else that we need to take up this evening?

MR. McDONALD: No, Your Honor.

MR. ROBERTSON: I'm sorry?

THE COURT: Anything else you all need to take up?

MR. ROBERTSON: No, sir.

THE COURT: Are you all in agreement on the verdict form because I'm reviewing it, and I know there were some complaints about it at one time, differences of opinion at one time, and I don't know whether you've resolved it or not.

MR. McDONALD: I think the main issue was whether we were going to have the different Lawson's systems on the infringement issue.

THE COURT: What?

MR. McDONALD: I think the main issue was whether we were going to ask on an accused system basis because certain others, about five or six Lawson

THE COURT: Five. I think there were five combos.

MR. McDONALD: Right. Some were accused of certain things and not others.

THE COURT: Yes. Because right at the end of Dr. Weaver's testimony I believe that Mr. Robertson went through and kind of identified which claims involved all of the systems, which claims involved only certain parts of the system, and Dr. Weaver was very specific about that. And I'm inclined at this stage, in particular, because I think you-all are entitled to know what the verdict form is.

MR. ROBERTSON: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: As the case was tried. Plus I think the Court needs to have that answer in deciding how to frame any injunctive relief that may ensue a verdict in favor of the plaintiff.

MR. ROBERTSON: We've gone ahead and prepared another draft based on the configurations that were subject of the testimony and as to which claims those

configurations would apply.

So I have a draft. I can go back and check on it tonight, and I'll provide it to Mr. McDonald for his review, and see if he can agree with it, or if he doesn't, if he has any further suggestions.

THE COURT: All right. And then do you ask judgment -- I believe you just said is the patent valid after each one of the questions of infringement in the first iteration of that form. Is that what you've done, too, following?

MR. ROBERTSON: With respect to that, I think we have a suggestion after that. For example, they are going to be finding obviousness or anticipation based on a reference. We now have a question, what reference or references do you find invalidate the claims? So it's also specific as to the prior art. That is, the jury so finds we invalidate one or more claims.

But I'll be happy to provide a copy of it to the Court just to review, not filing it with the clerk's office until we have an opportunity --

THE COURT: Yes, I think that's fine. You two look at it and then see what you think, and then give it to me.

I'm inclined not to tie them in very tightly

on which references just because it's burdensome.

MR. McDONALD: It's going to be an awful long form if you put in each one of the individual pieces of prior art.

It's already long as it is. That will make it longer than I think it needs to be is my first reaction, but we'll take a look at what he proposes. I don't want to take a position sight unseen.

THE COURT: No, I don't either.

Did I tell them nine in the morning.

THE CLERK: I believe you did.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. McDONALD: Your Honor, the closing arguments, I have a question about that. I would assume the normal order would be that the plaintiff goes first, the defendant second, and then plaintiff rebuts, is that regular? My question is because we have the burden of proof on invalidity, would there be an opportunity -- some courts give the defendant who has that burden to prove invalidity a chance to rebut on that issue.

THE COURT: Have you all talked about that?

MR. McDONALD: No, I was wondering if you had a procedure that was typical in a situation like this.

THE COURT: Typically, it's an opening and

closing and a rebuttal by plaintiff.

MR. ROBERTSON: That's how it was handled in Ariba and SAP, Your Honor, before Judge Brinkema and Judge Spencer.

THE COURT: I think he wants to -- do you want to handle it like they do in Minnesota?

Do you know what that is, Mr. Robertson?

MR. ROBERTSON: Your Honor --

THE COURT: The defendant goes first, and then the plaintiff goes last, and that's the end of it. There isn't any other that I know of.

Do they still do that?

MR. McDONALD: Yes.

MR. ROBERTSON: There is no counterclaim pending, Your Honor. It is on the affirmative defense.

is, you use the standard format. And I generally don't put time limits on lawyers. I do think if you're going to be using demonstrative exhibits in your closings that you need to show them to the other side so that I don't have a big problem at some point.

I mean, if they have previously been dealt with and used at the trial, you don't need to do that, but if you're going to use something that you haven't

used before, I think it's a good idea to let the other side see basically what you're doing.

MR. McDONALD: Okay, Your Honor.

THE COURT: But maybe you all have a convention on that, too? I know the world of bridge has passed me by because all the conventions have changed, and now I feel like I've been changed by your conventions.

MR. ROBERTSON: I have one question with respect to these demonstratives. There's been some testimony in the case that we would like to obviously emphasize. There's been testimony, I'm sure, that Lawson would like to emphasize.

Does the Court have any prohibition of including a Q and A, for example, from the transcript?

THE COURT: No, you can both do that if you want to. I think that's helpful to the jury.

The one question that you must give some thought to, and it's tended to crop up more frequently recently than it used to, and that is the jurors get back there and they start deliberating, and they want to know if they can have the demonstratives or some of them. And you just better get prepared for that.

I think it's an epidemic, even though I've told them they are not admitted. But it's happened a

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    lot. It tends to happen more in criminal cases than
 1
 2
    others.
              All right. Is there anything else? Thank
 3
    you very much.
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              (The proceedings were adjourned at 5:30 a.m.)
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